Storing and Keeping Potatoes.

Of late years the potato has been one of the most profitable of farm-crops in the East, and this chiefly arises from the fact that it is somewhat difficult to keep any great quantity of them. Thus only so many are grown as can be preserved, and as the accommodations are limited there is no glut in the market, as there are with things which are grown and must be sent to market at once. Of course there are times when potatoes rule low. This is apt to be the case with early ones, grown especially for early purpose, and which follow the same law that rules in transient vegetables. So also those who grow potatoes and have no conveniences for storing them. These have to market in the fall, and have to take whatever price may rule for them. Those who have good cellars under their barns, or in any place safe from frost and yet cool and dry, can generally make potato growing pay very well; and these are usually the ones who do.

In old times a large quantity of potatoes were stored out of doors in the open ground. They were arranged in long ridges, not in great bulk, as even a mass of potatoes will heat, and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. But since the appearance of the potato disease, this plan is not much followed, though the rotting has of late been very much diminished. The infeeted tubers will often rot, especially if the mass heats a little, and the diseased ones will often communicate the disease to the rest. In a cellar this can be seen and noted, but in a mound out of doors no one knows of the trouble till spring, when great loss has been found. Besides this, it is so difficult to get at them in winter that those who have no way to preserve potatoes except this, as a general thing prefer not to grow at all rather than to be bothered with this.

Dampness undoubtedly favors the spread of the potato disease, and therethe disease existing in the roots, they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be dry and cool, but the beans; they will be sufficiently flathis should be especially seen to in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potatobeetle came among us it is clear that we had the more best possible from early severe down deep in the bean savere piece down deep in the b planting, and by the use of the earliest | dish. varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coolness is therefore the more essential for them. Some people think it makes little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout out again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow; but there is little doubt they are constitutionally weaker, and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout till ready to go in the ground .- Germantown Telegraph.

A Good Word for Insects.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, of England, in a lecture before the Chester Society of merce says the following recipe for to-Natural Science, expressed the belief that there is no insect, however insignificant it may appear, or however noxious we may think it, which is not directly or indirectly a benefit to mankind. It is only not yet appreciated. The grand object of insect life is to eat, and by eating or "scavengering" insects render the earth fit for higher creatures to in-habit. If we could see the whole field of insect existence we should know how to properly appreciate them, and should be patient over the necessity of guarding against their occasional excesses or interferences with our higher needs. A savage wearing no clothes does not appreciate the silkworm. He does not want its cocoon, but he wants the mul-berries, which it destroys by eating the leaves. A child stung by a bee dislikes and fears the hive until it finds what produce of sweet honey it can obtain from it by cautious treatment. The dragon-fly or so-called "snake-feeder" is a dread to the uninformed child, alarmed by its size, its diabolical beauty of color and outline, and its lightninglike movement and stop. But the worst thing it does is to eat and clear away spiders, which in their turn clear away flies. Nobody likes cockroaches, which are found only where there is wasted food to be cleared away. They also consume that smaller and yet flatter and more fetid and hateful insect which a musician called a "B flat," and which under cover of night takes the boldest liberties with the daintiest flesh and blood.

Hints to Flax-Growers.

The Minnesota Linseed Oil Company has issued the following letter of advice to its patrons respecting the cutting and curing of flax, and the hints here given are applicable to all places where flax is grown for the seed:

First, cutting—When most of the bolls and lower parts of the stalks have turned yellow, and the seeds have turned slightly brown, and the lower leaves have dropped off, it is ready to harvest. At this stage it will cut as easily as wheat. Be careful not to cut before ripe. Unripe seed can not be properly filled out, and must fall short in weight. Use a smooth knife in your reaper. Cut high—only low enough to get all

Second, shocking.—Set it up as soon as cut, in gavels. It may be handled the same as barley or buckwheat; but, better still, bind with a self-binder and shock the same as wheat. This treatment makes threshing easy and pays

Third, stacking .- Flax cures very fast, and in good drying weather may be stacked the day after cutting. Don't waste a day after it is ready, for a threshing-machine or anything else, but stack, stack, if you want to save your crop. Build a good, solid stack, always keeping full in the center—heads in and butts out—and top off with prairie hay. Stacks must not be disturbed for two or three weeks, or more, until the flax is through the "sweat," which leaves the ced heavier and better.

Do not water your plants a little at time too frequently. A thorough wetting less often is better. Continual wetness makes the soil sour and kills the earth will remedy the trouble sometimes other seed will demand attention.—when it has already been brought about. Iowa State Register.

HOME AND FARM.

-Black teeth in pigs do not cause disease, but are symptoms of disease. This distinction is very important. -Common earthen plant jars are very

pretty when bronzed with bronze powder mixed with varnish. They are not serviceable for out-door plants, but to set on brackets in the house.

-Pop-corn Pudding .- Three pints of milk, two eggs, three pints of popped corn (each kernel must be white, and not in the least scorched), half teaspoonful of salt. Bake half an hour. Served with sweetened cream.

-Baked Hominy Grits .- One quart milk, one cupful hominy, two eggs and a little salt; salt the milk and boil, then stir in hominy and boil for twenty min-utes; set aside and fully cool, beat eggs to a stiff froth, and then bake them well and hard into the hominy. Bake half an hour.

-Spiced Grapes. - Get ready five pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon and mace, and one pint of the best vinegar. Boil the sugar, spice and vinegar together about one hour, or until thick. Heat the grapes and rub through a colander. Add the syrup to the fruit, and let it boil up once.

-Fallen apples should be gathered up and fed to pigs, horses, or cows, for which they are good in moderation. All these apples contain larvae of the codling moth, which soon after they fall to the ground with the apple leave it and mature in a short time into a moth, and these lay eggs upon the remaining apples, which become infested with the worm. The destruction of the early fallen apples will save the remainder left upon the tree.

-One way to serve pork and beans which is relished by some of those persons who have a constitutional aversion to pork is this: after preparing the beans in the usual way for baking (this is fore where there is any chance at all of soaking over night and parboiling in two waters next day), cut the small piece of pork you allow to season the beans in thin slices, and lay them over have had the very best results from early square piece down deep in the bean

> -Fruit Glace. -Boil together for half an hour one cupful of granulated sugar, one of water, and the juice of a lemon. Dip the point of a skewer in the syrup after it has been boiling the given time, and then in water. If the thread formed breaks off brittle the syrup is done. Have oranges pared, divided into eighths and wiped free of moisture. Pour part of the hot syrup into a small cup, which keep in boiling water. Take the pieces of orange on the point of a large needle or skewer and dip them in the syrup. Place them on a dish that has been slightly buttered. Grapes, cherries, walnuts, etc., can be prepared in the same way. Care must be taken not to stir the syrup, as that spoils it.

> -The editor of the Journal of Commato catsup has been in use in his family for fifty years. It is certainly old enough to be good: Take a bushel of tomatoes, cut them in small pieces, boil until soft, then rub them through a wire sieve, add two quarts of the best cider vinegar, one pint of salt, one-quarter pound of whole cloves, one-quarter pound of allspice, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one good-sized pod of red pepper (whole), and five heads of garcold strain through a colander, and bottle, sealing the corks. It will keep two or three years as fresh as when first

Seed Failures.

It is not alone in the failure of seedcorn that farmers' crops are short this year. The failure is evidently general. The greatest failure in proportion to the intended crop is in cane seed. It is going to be the cause of a great back-set in the expected advance in sugar and sirup making this fall. There is also a universal complaint of the thinness of action of the officials above named will wheat, which is evidently mainly to be attributed to the failure of the seed to germinate. There has been also a general complaint of the failure of garden and flower seeds. And none of this can be laid to the charge of a cold, wet or unfavorable May, the month of the germination of nearly all farm or garden seeds. It was particularly favora-ble in condition of soil, and suitable sunshine and showers. Most of the defects in seeds must be attributed to the early freeze last fall, before seeds were perfected and dried out. Freezing seeds when in an imperfect or damp condition is fatal to their vitality. The loss to Iowa this year is enormous. And yet it could all have been avoided by pru-

dent care. In the first place seed-corn should be gathered from the field so soon as the earliest and best ears are fully out of milk. This can be done late in August or early in September. Then dry it out thoroughly in the sun. Do not a mo-ment imagine that it is best to hang it up or lay it away in the shade. There is nothing equal in giving vitality or preparing it to stand the terrible freezing of our winters like sunshine. And more sunshine would ripen in a proper way our children, young men and young women. And sunshine will even give vigor and elasticity to old age. When the corn and cob is thoroughly dry put it away where it will keep dry, and there will be no discount on its vitality next spring. And the same process will perfect and preserve all kinds of seeds and grain. And no farmer should risk his crops or his property upon

doubtful seeds. But a farmer should not rely too certainly on the care he has taken of the seed grain. It may have been exposed | co to currents of air in the changes of tem-persiure, when it would get damp and to currents of air in the changes of temby a sudden depression the atmosphere freezes it before it dries off. So every farmer should make a fair test long before seed time, so if anything has been fatal or even injurious, he would have time to procure other seed. The lesson | O. of this year is a serious one, involving the loss of many millions, and it should suffice for a decade at least. And the plants. A little wood-ashes put on time is just at hand when corn, cane and

-A device has been perfected by H. M. Albee, of West Oakland, Cal., by which any one who knows the alphabet and how to spell can correctly transmit telegraphic despatches. The invention is a substitute for the key, which requires training in order to be used. It consists of a piece of metal, in which are inserted conductors of brass and non-conductors of whalebone to correspond with the characters of the Morse alphabet. Each letter or numeral is divided off and marked. By moving a metallic pencil over any one of these divisions the particular letter or figure is reproduced at the other end of the line by means of the insulations and connections. One stroke suffices for a character, while greater precision is obtained than by the key, as on account of the mathematical accuracy of Mr. Albee's device letters or numbers can not be run together, as now too frequently occurs.

-The Connecticut Valley was formerly the great broom-corn region of the country. Now the corn is chiefly raised on the fertile prairies of the West, and Chicago is the principal market. Once Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, and many a town in that vicinity did a thriving business in the production of brooms, and largely supplied the coun-try with these articles. Before the days of railroading it was not an unusual occurrence to send a fifty or sixty-ton load down the Connecticut on a flat-boat to be reshipped at Hartford by steamer. A veteran in the business says that he has sold as many as 47,000 brooms within a month. Massachusetts no longer monopolizes this business; it is distributed all over the country, with perhaps the largest interests centered in New York

-A pet fox escaped from the premises of Dr. Snelling at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, but had not gone far before several hounds in the neighborhood scented it, got on his trail, and in a few minutes a regular fox hunt was extemporized on the streets, in which it seemed that every dog in the city, whether of high or low degree, joined. After half an hour's noisy chase, Reynard was run down, and was only saved from being torn to pieces by the oppor-tune arrival of his master, who held a bag open, into which he rushed right

-The vast wealth of the Rocky Mountains region has come to be an acknowledged fact, so far as gold and silver are concerned, but the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association speaks of recent iron discoveries in the south of Utah which will prove a source of immense income to the country. The discovered metal comprises, so far as known, thirty-eight mountains, consisting entirely of magnetic and specular iron ore, which yields from 52 to 67 per cent. metallic iron. To supplement this find, large beds of coal were discovered in the same vicinity.

-The late S. Tail said there was no truth in bald-headed men. Bill Nye takes a different view of the matter. He says: "Although beautiful as a peri in succumbed to the inclemency of the weather, and our massive brow is slowly creeping over toward the back of our neck. Nature makes all things even. If a man be possessed of such ravishing beauty and such winning ways that his power might become dangerous, she makes him bald-headed."

-"Can pa make circus, ma?" "I don't know, Johnny; I suppose he could lic. Mix together and boil until re- if he had a great deal of money to buy duced to one-half the quantity. When horses and wild animals; but why do you ask, Johnny?" "Oh, nothing much. Only I saw that Gaston fellow that you told sis to have nothing to do with standing with his arm around her at the back gate last night, and he said to sis, 'I s'pose if yer old man came along now he would make circus,' and sis laughed and said, 'You bet!'

-The city fathers at Battle Creek, Mich., have passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of barbed-wire fences inside the city limits. Hard cider and no doubt meet with a whole cord of ap-

-"My deceased grandfather, sir, was the most polite man in the world. He was making a voyage, and the boat sank. My grandfather was just on the point of drowning. He got his head above water for once, took off his hat, and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, will you please excuse me?' and down he

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1881.

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We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—Befalo Express.

"I UNDERSTAND that your son is a bachelor of arts," said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Homespun, whose son has just been graduated at Harvard. "Well, yes," replied Mrs. Homespun, "yes, he's a bachelor—but he's engaged."—Boston Transcript.

The Press and the New and Great South-

The States of the South, acting after the manner of the great railroads, have opened a bureau for information as to their re-sources and attractions, in New York, and London and other European cities. The bureau will have samples of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the South and West for free exhibition, and for the in-formation of intending emigrants.

The press of the South and West owe it to themselves to note the growth of their respective centers, and the special excellence of its manufactured products. This is a duty which the press fulfills all over the world, and one of its highest missions and services to the people. The supremacy of the West in the people. The supremacy of the West in agricultural machinery is now conceded all over the world, and the CHARTER OAK STOVE WORKS has pushed St. Louis to the front in this industry; but this superiority is attended with ther good results, the best skill will in the future locate itself there, and act indirectly on the neighboring states in supplying them with skilled labor and building up other industries. This was the plan the Western States adopted in building up their respective agricultural and manufacturing interests. (6-30)

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlan, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the beings, followed by a severe cough. I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and tomy surprise I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured." Also asure remedy for Colds, Coughs, and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Sold by druggists.

THERE is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has the same effect.—Pallatium.

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out rats, mice, roaches, fl es, bed-bugs, 15c. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE meets with won-

derful success in all cases of skin diseases. FARMERS, teamsters, don't experiment, but use Frazer Axle Grease. It is the best.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

gestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its usa. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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